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DISPATCHES from the Right Honorable Lord Henley and the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, of which the following are Copies and Extract, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 31, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor of encloſing to your Lordſhip Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, the one publiſhed Yeſterday Evening with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of the Citadel of Alexandria on the 21ſt paſt, and the other publiſhed this Afternoon with the Articles of Capitulation of that Fortreſs.

The Batteries againſt Mantua were finiſhed on the 23d; and on the following Day a moſt formidable and tremendous Fire was opened upon that Place from One Hundred and Eleven Pieces of Artillery.

M. Fiorella, late Commandant of the Citadel of Turin, having endeavoured to inculcate into the Minds of the Inhabitants of a ſmall Place near to Verona, where he reſided on his Parole, his own ſeditious Principles, has been ſent to the Caſtle of Ruffſtein; and it has been notified to ſome of the principal Ciſalpine Priſoners for the Information of the French Directory, that if any Cruelty be exerciſed on any of the French Emigrants in the Service of this Country made Priſoners by the French, ſevere Repriſals will be made on them (the Ciſalpines) and ſuch other Priſoners as are not Natives of France.

It is with great Pleaſure that I mention that the Report of M. de Chaſtelet's Death, which was confidently reported, is not true.

I have the Honor to be, &c. HENLEY.

Vienna, July 30, 1799.

GENERAL MELAS has ſent from the Head-Quarters at Alexandria the agreeable News of the Surrender of that Citadel. An Approach was made from the ſecond Parallel againſt the Glacis on the Night between the 19th and 20th, and by this Means Thirty Paces were gained from the Glacis towards the Covered Way.

As the Batteries of the ſecond Parallel were now finiſhed, and the Artillery placed in them, the Firing was recommenced with the utmoſt Energy.

The Enemy then abandoned the Covered Way and retired within the Works, as the Aſſault projected againſt the Covered Way was now no longer neceſſary. Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde determined on the following Day to attack the Counter-Guard, to maintain himſelf there, and in the mean Time to crown the ſalient Angles of the Covered Way, and to re-eſtabliſh the neceſſary Communications.

On the 21ſt this Work was completed upon the ſalient Angles, and eſpecially upon that of the Counter-Guard of the Ravelin between the Baſtions Beato Amadeo and St. Carno. A Demi Sappe was alſo puſhed forward in the Centre, to within Twenty Paces of the Angle of the Baſtion Amadeo, and by Means of Three Boyaux on the Left Wing, to within Thirty Paces of the Palliſades.

In the mean Time our Batteries continued firing in the Two Parallels, and the Enemy anſwered them briſkly.

General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel, ſeeing the approaching Danger, and probably unwilling to ſuſtain an Aſſault, ſent, at Three in the Afternoon of the 21ſt, his Adjutant-General Louis, with a Letter to Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, to the following Effect:

"That the Anſwer which he had given him to his firſt Summons to ſurrender was ſuch as his Duty required of him, and ſuch as the Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant would have made had he been in his

Situation :—but that now, being enabled to liſten to the Voice of Humanity without acting againſt his Conſcience or Fear of Reproach, he was diſpoſed to enter into Negotiation for a Capitulation upon Conditions which Frenchmen could accept, who knew how to ſacrifice every Thing for their Honour."

As the Bearer had no full Power, he was immediately ſent back with Injunctions to procure Inſtructions and full Powers within Two Hours, and to inform the Commandant that he ſhould be reſponſible for any Loſs occaſioned by his Delay.

At Eight in the Evening the Firing on both Sides ceaſed: the Capitulation was concluded: the Garriſon in conſequence was made Priſoners of War; they marched out on the 22d at Four in the Afternoon, laid down their Arms on the Glacis, and were ſent by Pavia into the Hereditary States.

General Melas means hereafter to tranſmit the Articles of Capitulation, together with a Liſt of the Effects found in the Citadel, and an Account of our Loſs during this obſtinate Siege.

By an unfortunate Accident General Chaſtelet was ſeverely wounded by a Ball in quitting the Trenches.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kray writes under Date of the 22d, that Eleven Batteries had been conſtructed before Mantua, and that the Artillery would be placed in them the following Night in order to batter the Body of the Fortreſs.

Vienna, July 31, 1799.

GENERAL MELAS has diſpatched Baron Ertel with Six Pair of Colours, taken from the Garriſon of Alexandria, and with the following Articles of Capitulation :

CAPITULATION *of the Citadel of Alexandria, between Field-Marſhal Count de Bellegarde, in the Service of His Majeſty the Emperor and King, and the French General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel.*

Art. I. The Garriſon of the Citadel of Alexandria ſhall march out of the Gate of Aſti with all Military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Matches lighted, carrying with them Two Four Pounders, with the neceſſary Carts, Horſes, Ammunition, and Artillery.

The Garriſon ſhall take Poſt upon the Glacis, from the Gate of Aſti to the Gate of Alexandria, without laying down their Arms. They ſhall return to France, but not to ſerve againſt the Armies of His Majeſty the Emperor and of His Allies until their Exchange, which is to take place before any other, and with a Preference of Auſtrian and Ruſſian Priſoners of War, except ſuch Perſons as are diſtinguiſhed in the Second Article as not in the Number of Priſoners of War.

Anſwer.—The Garriſon ſhall march out with all Military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Two Guns, through the Gate of Aſti; but upon the Glacis they are to lay down their Arms, and ſurrender as Priſoners of War, to be ſent to the Dominions of His Majeſty the Emperor.

Art. II. The following Perſons ſhall not be conſidered as Priſoners of War: the General of Brigade Gardanne, Commander of the Diviſion of Tonaro, General-Adjutant Lewis, the other Adjutants, the Officers belonging to the Staff, together with Three Hundred Military Perſons whom General Gardanne is to ſelect from the Garriſon.

Anſwer.—The Commander, the Adjutant-General Lewis, the other Adjutants, and the whole General Staff muſt ſhare the Fate of the Garriſon.

Art. III. The Officers ſhall keep their Arms, Horſes, Military Equipage, and in general all their Property; the Men ſhall keep their Knapſacks, and the other Officers and Perſons following the Army their Horſes and other Effects. Care ſhall be taken that the Officers recovering from Illneſs, and the other Military Perſons that have no Horſes, ſhall be provided with them from One Stage to another. The Garriſon of the Piedmonteſe, Ciſalpines, and Swiſs, making a Part of the French Army, ſhall enjoy the Advantages of this Article equally with the French Troops.

Anſwer.—The Officers of higher Ranks, as General Gardanne, General-Adjutant Lewis, the Chiefs of Artillery and of the other Corps, ſhall keep their Arms; the Officers in general will retain their Horſes and Military Accoutrements; the Men their Knapſacks, and the Officers and other Perſons their Horſes and Effects. Care ſhall be taken to ſupply them with Horſes upon their march. The Piedmonteſe, Ciſalpines, and Swiſs are Priſoners of War equally with the French.

Art. IV.—There ſhall be granted Ten covered Waggons, to contain the Effects of the Staff, and of the different Corps, and the Military Cheſt; in caſe ſome Corps ſhould not be provided with Ammunition-Waggons or Horſes, the Auſtrian Army will provide them with theſe Articles from One Stage to another to the Borders of Genoa.

Anſwer.—The Poſſeſſion of the Perſonal Effects is granted, but as for the Reſt it is underſtood that all Military Cheſts or Magazines, Plans, Archives, and Military Stores whatever, whether they belong to the French or Piedmonteſe Government, muſt be moſt faithfully delivered.

Art. V. The Sick ſhall be treated with Humanity in the Hoſpitals of Alexandria; the neceſſary Surgeons and Attendants ſhall be left, and after their Recovery they are to enjoy the Benefit of the Capitulation equally with thoſe who remain at Alexandria on account of their Buſineſs.—The Sick are not to be conſidered as Priſoners of War.

Anſwer.—The Sick and Wounded are Priſoners of War, and ſhall be treated with our uſual Humanity. The Garriſon are to leave behind the neceſſary Surgeons and Attendants.

Art. VI. Three Hours after the ſigning of this Capitulation, the Outer Guards of the Gate of the Vineyard, and of the Gates of St. Michael and of St. Antonio, ſhall be given up to the Auſtrian Troops; but the Entrance into the Citadel is only to be granted to the Auſtrian Commiſſaries, and to thoſe who are ſent by the Commander of the Siege. The Auſtrian Army are not to enter into the Citadel till it is evacuated by the French Garriſon.

Anſwer.—Three Hours after the ſigning of this Capitulation the Forces of His Majeſty ſhall garriſon the Inner Gate of Aſti, as well as the Outer Guard-Poſts of the Gate.

Art. VII. In caſe that the French Army ſhould not return to the Neighbourhood of Genoa, Leave will be granted to ſend an Officer to the Head-

Quarters of the Commanding General with a Copy of this Capitulation.—Granted.

Art. VIII. If there ſhould be found in the Capitulation any dubious Article, it is to be explained in Favor of the Garriſon.

Anſwer.—On this Head a fair Explanation and Agreement ſhall take place.

Art. IX. The Garriſon are to be allowed a ſufficient Eſcort to the Borders of Genoa.

Anſwer.—The Garriſon, in Conformity to the Capitulation, will be furniſhed with a ſufficient Eſcort.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Directly after the ſigning of the Capitulation, the Hoſtages of Piedmont ſecured in the Citadel, together with their Effects, are to be delivered. Two Hoſtages, an Officer of the General Staff and a Captain, are to be exchanged, until the complete fulfilling of this Capitulation. An Officer of the Artillery Corps and a Commiſſary ſhall be ſent into the Citadel, to whom are to be given up, without the leaſt Reſerve, all Plans, Magazines, and all other Military Effects belonging to Government. The Horſes of the Cavalry, and all others belonging to the French Government ſhall be reſtored.

The Garriſon are to march out To-morrow the 22d of July 1799, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, through the Gate of Aſti: thoſe that remain on Account of the Surrender of the Military Effects, may ſtay in the Citadel till the complete Execution of their Buſineſs.

All Horſes or other Effects belonging to the Emperor, to the Auſtrian Officers, or to any Body that ſerves in the Armies, ſhall be reſtored.

In witneſs of this, Two Copies have been made, ſigned, and ratified and exchanged.

In the Camp before the Citadel of Alexandria, July the 24th, Ten o'Clock at Night, 1799.

Count DE BELLEGARDE, Field-Marſhal.

GARDANNE, A. LEWIS, } Generals of Brigade.

There were found in the Citadel One Hundred and Three Guns of a different Calibre; the other Stores were not particularized at the Departure of the Expreſs. The Number of Priſoners of War of the Garriſon was Two Thouſand Four Hundred, except the Sick that were left behind.

According to the Reports of General Klenau to General Melas, dated the 20th, from Florence, the People of Tuſcany, encouraged by the Victories of the Imperial Armies, and by the Love of their Country and of their Prince, and a Hatred of the Enemy, have inveſted Leghorn, Piſa, Lucca, and Peſcia.

According to this Report, the Inſurgents of Florence have inveſted the Fortreſſes of Antignano and Pombino, made Two Hundred Frenchmen Priſoners of War, took Eight Guns, and a French Privateer with Three Guns and Twenty-one Men. Volterra and the whole Country about Rome are free; and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia are occupied by the Enemy, of whom, however, a great Number are fled to Ancona.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, Auguſt 3, 1799.

IT gives me the greateſt Satisfaction to be enabled to cloſe my Official Correſpondence from this Place, with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of Mantua to the Imperial Arms. A Courier is juſt arrived from General Kray with Diſpatches of the 30th paſt, ſtating, that on the 27th the Horn-Work was taken; on the 28th the Town was ſummoned; on the 29th the Capitulation ſigned; and on the 30th the Place was occupied by the Imperial Troops. The Garriſon are Priſoners of War; the Privates have Liberty to return to France, on the Condition of not ſerving againſt the Emperor or His Allies till they are exchanged againſt an equal Number of Auſtrians. The Exchange, it is ſtipulated, ſhall take Place immediately; and the Officers are to be kept for Three Months in this Country as Hoſtages for the exact Fulfilment of this Stipulation.

Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my moſt ſincere Congratulations on this moſt fortunate and important Event, which will furniſh ſuch Facilities to the further Progreſs of the Allied Arms; and to add my moſt cordial Wiſhes, that the Succeſſes of the Allies may be continued with the ſame Brilliancy and Rapidity which have diſtinguiſhed all the Operations of this remarkable Campaign.

Head Quarters, Boſco, July 30, 1799.

MY LORD,

I Have the Satisfaction to incloſe the Capitulation of Mantua. The Trenches had been opened only Fourteen Days. The Garriſon I am informed amounts to near Thirteen Thouſand Men; the Sick, including the Non-combattans, are about Five Hundred. The Loſs of the Auſtrians does not exceed more than Two Hundred Men.

I have the Honor to be,

W. BENTINCK.

Right Honourable Lord Grenville.

CAPITULATION *made between his Excellency Baron Kray, General of Artillery, and Commander in Chief of the Troops of His Imperial Majeſty at the Siege of Mantua, and the General of Diviſion Foiſſac la Tour, Commandant of the Town and Citadel of Mantua.*

Art. I. The Garriſon of Mantua will march out the 30th of July 1799, at Twelve o'Clock, with the Honors of War, Six Pieces of Cannon in Front. The Garriſon ſhall be Priſoners of War; and, in order to prevent the Diſgrace and Miſery of Confinement, the General commanding in Chief, the other Generals under his Orders, the Officers of the Staff, and all the Officers of the Garriſon conſent to remain Priſoners in the neareſt Part of the Hereditary States in Germany, in order to ſerve as Hoſtages for the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers, who ſhall be ſent back into France by the ſhorteſt Road, and ſhall not ſerve againſt the Troops of the Emperor or his Allies till after their Exchange.

Anſwer.—Granted in its fulleſt Extent; and in Conſideration of the open, brave, and honorable Conduct of the Garriſon of Mantua, the Commandant, the Officers of the Staff, and the other Military Officers of the Garriſon, after having remained Three Months